

■ Essential Question:

- How did England's changing policy towards its colonies lead to rising calls for independence?

- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.3:

■ No Clicker Questions Today

- The Road to Revolution activity
- Today's HW: 4.1
- Unit 2 Test: Friday, August 31

Path to the American Revolution

Action/Reaction Activity

- From 1763 to 1776, key events occurred that slowly convinced colonists to sever ties with Britain & declare independence
- In groups, examine the placards and complete your charts
- Pay attention to the sequence of events and cause/effect relationships

Path to the American Revolution

■ Closure Activity:

- From your charts, rank order the top 3 events that contributed the most to the growing divide between Britain & her colonies
- What changed the most over this 13-year period (1763-1776)?
- What could the English gov't have done to prevent this?
- What could the colonists have done?

■ Essential Question:

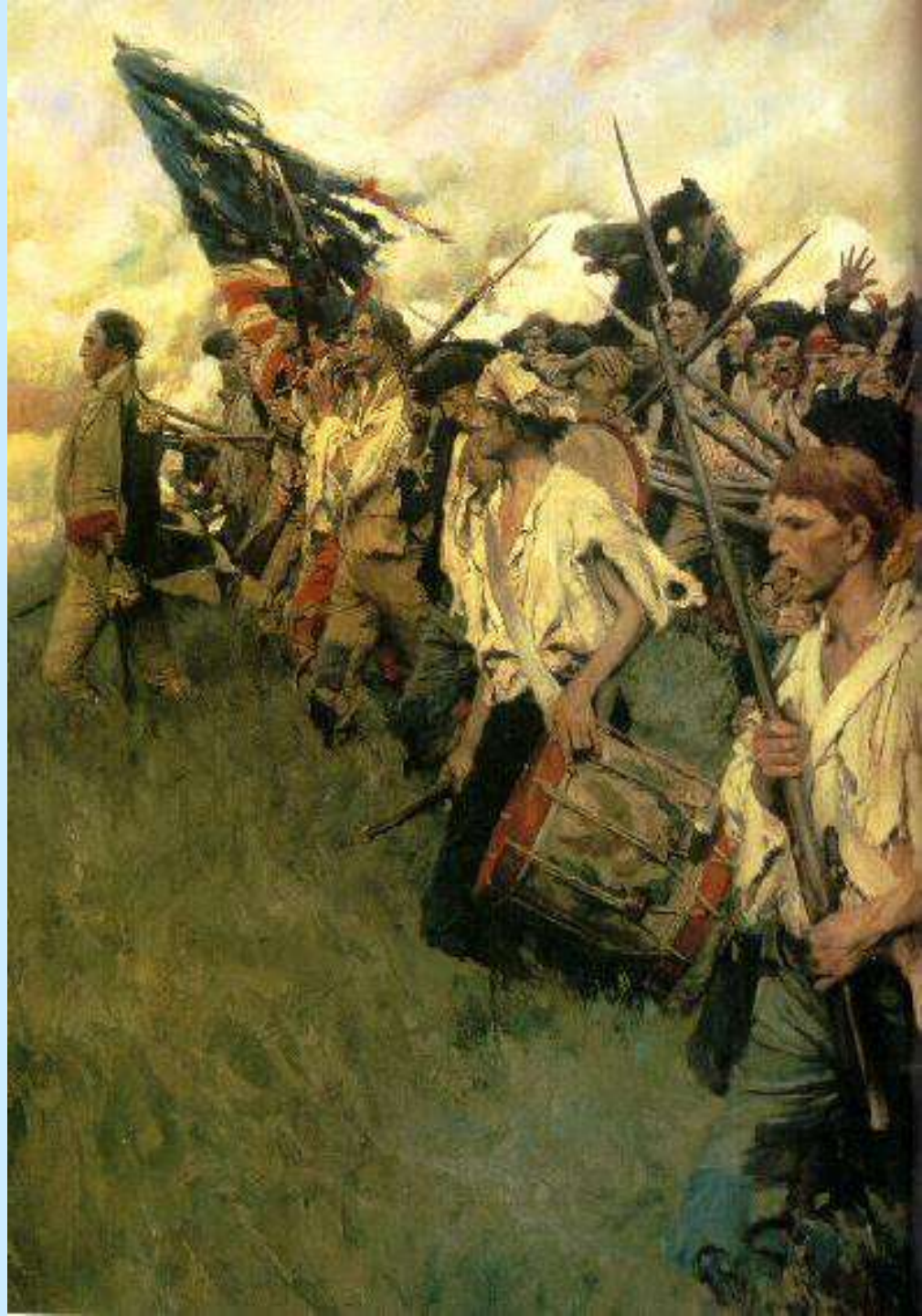
- How did England's changing policy towards its colonies lead to rising calls for independence?

- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.4:

■ Clicker Questions

- “The Road to Revolution” notes
- Today's HW: 4.2
- Unit 2 Test: Friday, August 31

The Road to the American Revolution



The Road to Revolution (1763-1776)

- The end of the French & Indian War (1763), marked the start of the road towards the American Revolution:
 - 1763: Beginning of parliamentary sovereignty & Proclamation Line
 - 1765-67: Stamp & Townshend Acts
 - 1773-75: Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, Lexington & Concord
 - 1776: Declaration of Independence

1765 STAMP ACT

British Action

Britain passes the Stamp Act, a tax law requiring colonists to purchase special stamps to prove payment of tax.

Colonial Reaction

Colonists harass stamp distributors, boycott British goods, and prepare a Declaration of Rights and Grievances.

THE STAMP ACT OF 1765

LOOK! ANOTHER
NEW TAX ON US FROM
PARLIAMENT!

STAMP
ACT
1765
*Stamp Act 1765
An Act for imposing
a duty on certain
papers used in Great
Britain and the Town
of Berwick*

AND THIS ONE TAXES
EVERYTHING ON PAPER. OUR BOOKS,
DEEDS, AND NEWSPAPERS!

WHY,
IT EVEN
TAXES MY
PLAYING
CARDS
AND
DICE!



The “Sons of Liberty” & “Daughters of Liberty” were formed to protest British restrictions & became the leaders of colonial resistance



The colonial boycotts were effective & Britain repealed the Stamp Act

1767 TOWNSHEND ACTS

British Action

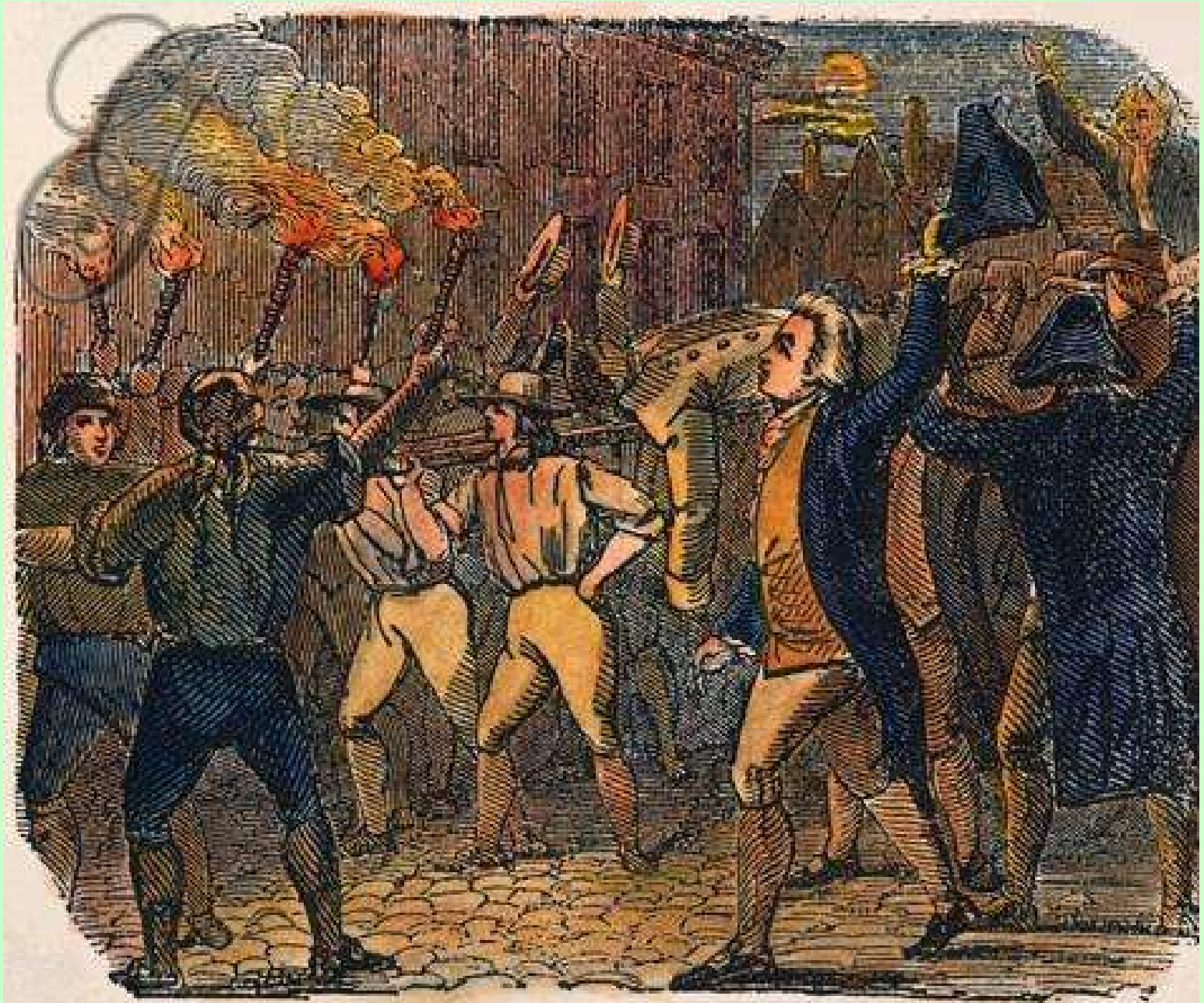
Britain taxes certain colonial imports and stations troops at major colonial ports to protect customs officers.

Colonial Reaction

Colonists protest “taxation without representation” and organize a new boycott of imported goods.

This was a series of “indirect” taxes on lead, glass, paper, tea, etc.

More Boycotts





Colonists created
committees of
correspondence
to communicate
with each other

1770 BOSTON MASSACRE

British Action

British troops stationed in Boston are taunted by an angry mob. The troops fire into the crowd, killing five colonists.

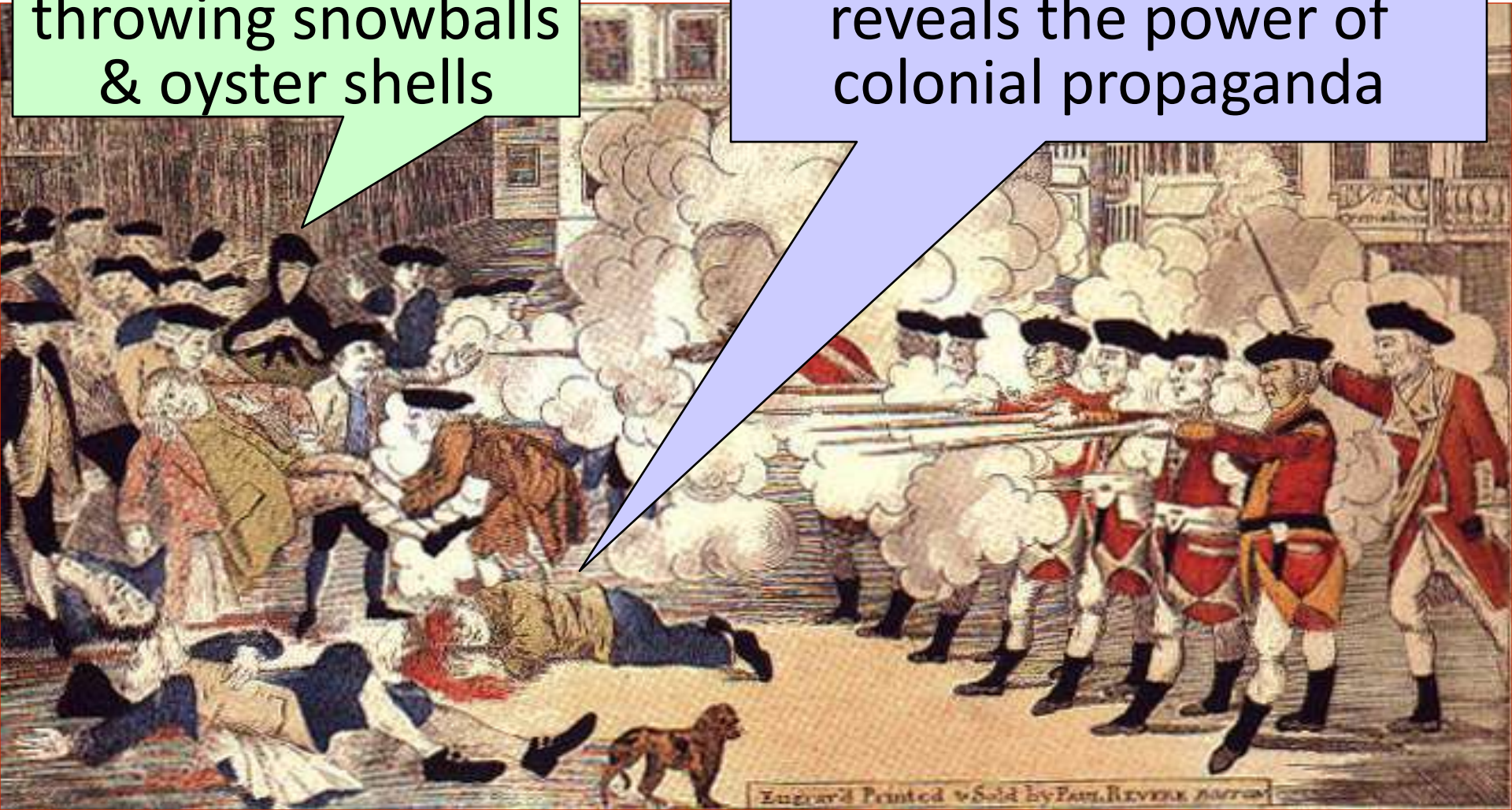
Colonial Reaction

Colonial agitators label the conflict a massacre and publish a dramatic engraving depicting the violence.

Paul Revere's etching of the Boston Massacre became an American best-seller

Colonists injured British soldiers by throwing snowballs & oyster shells

With only 4 dead, this was hardly a "massacre" but it reveals the power of colonial propaganda



“Bostonians Paying the Excise Man”

1773

British

Britain
India C
conces
colonia
and sh
tea me



ction

Boston
g
ds of
mpany
on

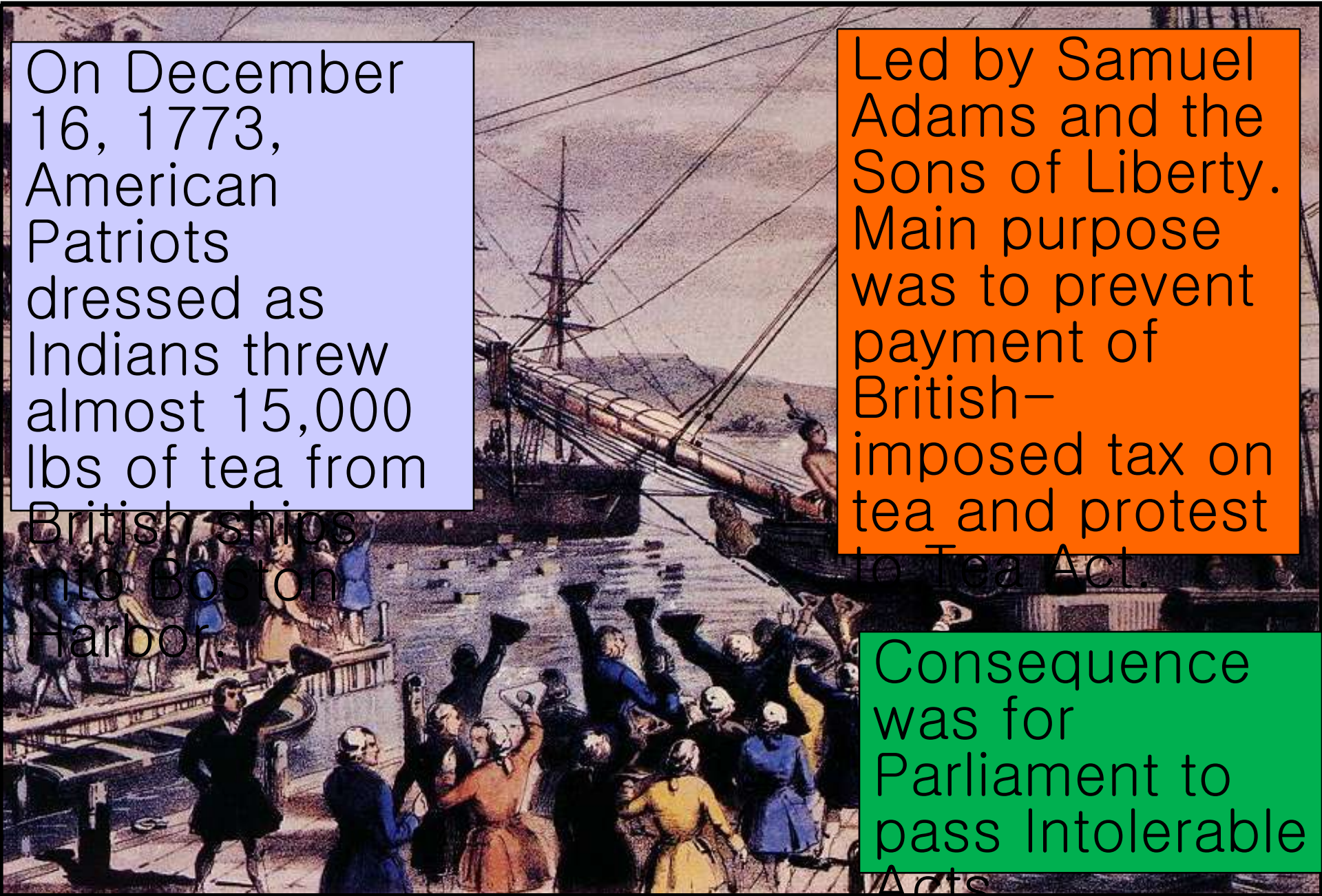
Tarring and feathering of Boston
Commissioner of Customs John Malcolm

Boston Tea Party

On December 16, 1773, American Patriots dressed as Indians threw almost 15,000 lbs of tea from British ships into Boston Harbor.

Led by Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty. Main purpose was to prevent payment of British-imposed tax on tea and protest to Tea Act.

Consequence was for Parliament to pass Intolerable Acts.



1774 INTOLERABLE ACTS

British Action

King George III tightens control over Massachusetts by closing Boston Harbor and quartering troops.

Colonial Reaction

Colonial leaders form the First Continental Congress and draw up a declaration of colonial rights.

First Continental Congress

“We have to
help Boston”

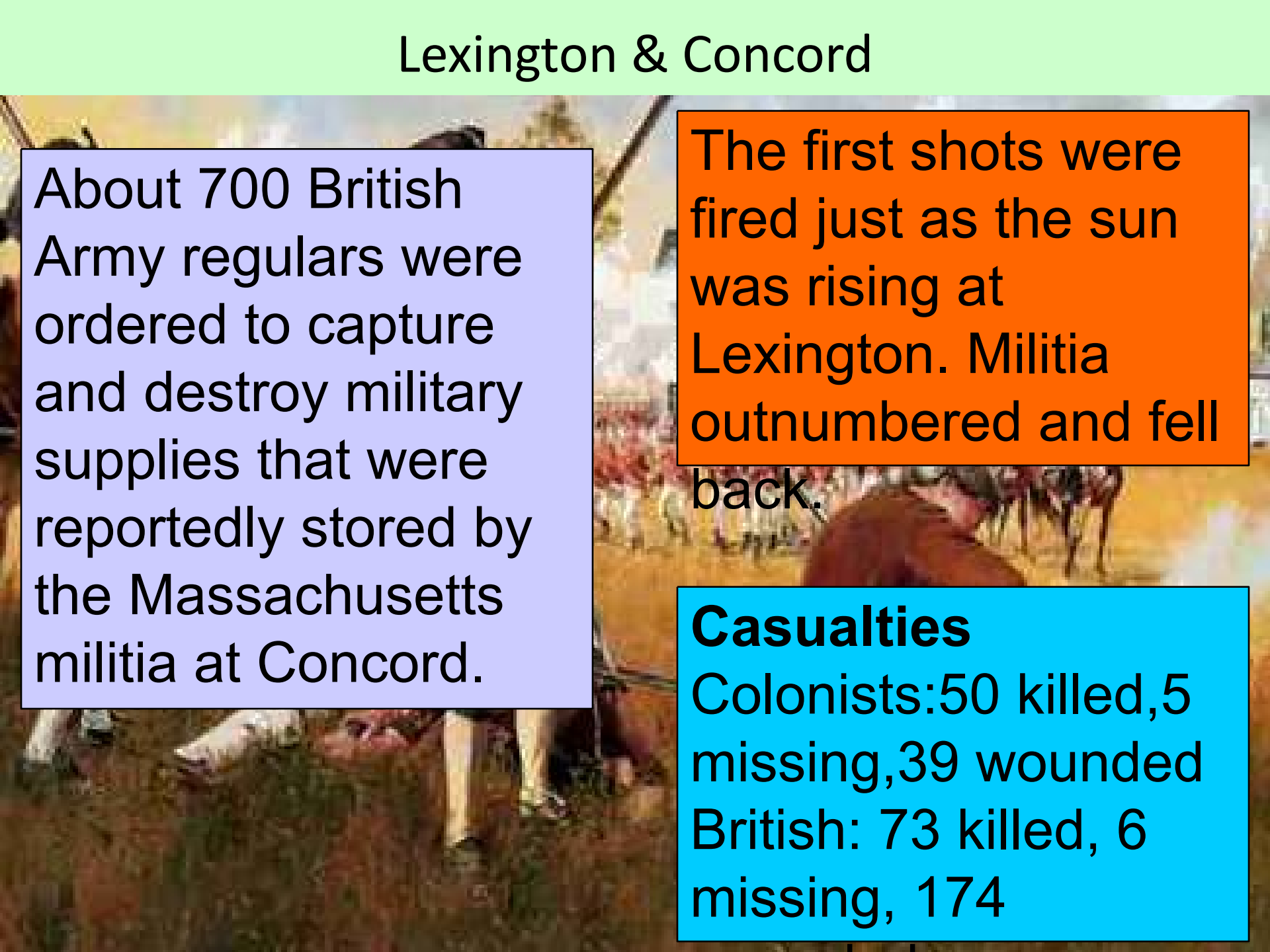


PATRICK HENRY IN THE FIRST CONTINENTAL





Lexington & Concord



About 700 British Army regulars were ordered to capture and destroy military supplies that were reportedly stored by the Massachusetts militia at Concord.

The first shots were fired just as the sun was rising at Lexington. Militia outnumbered and fell back.

Casualties

Colonists: 50 killed, 5 missing, 39 wounded
British: 73 killed, 6 missing, 174

The Enlightenment

■ Colonists used the ideas of the Enlightenment to justify their protest

Enlightenment

- People try to apply the scientific approach to aspects of society.
- Political scientists propose new ideas about government.
- Philosophes advocate the use of reason to discover truths.
- Philosophes address social issues through reason.

Enlightenment writers challenge many accepted ideas about government and society.

Spread of Ideas

- Enlightenment ideas appeal to thinkers and artists across Europe.
- Salons help spread Enlightenment thinking.
- Ideas spread to literate middle class.
- Enlightened despots attempt reforms.

Enlightenment ideas sweep through European society and to colonial America.

American Revolution

- Enlightenment ideas influence colonists.
- Britain taxes colonists after French and Indian War.
- Colonists denounce taxation without representation.
- War begins in Lexington and Concord.

Colonists declare independence, defeat Britain, and establish republic.

The Second Continental Congress



Met from
May 10, 1775,
to March 1, 1781

Communicated with
the King through the
Olive Branch Petition

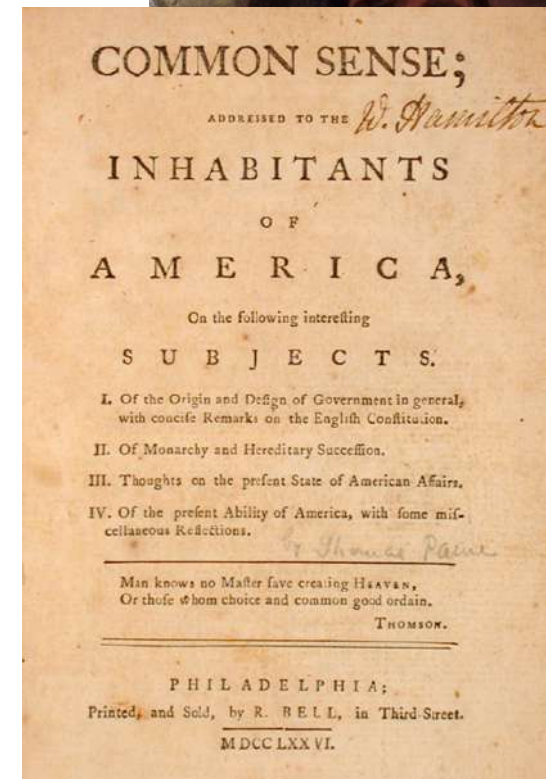
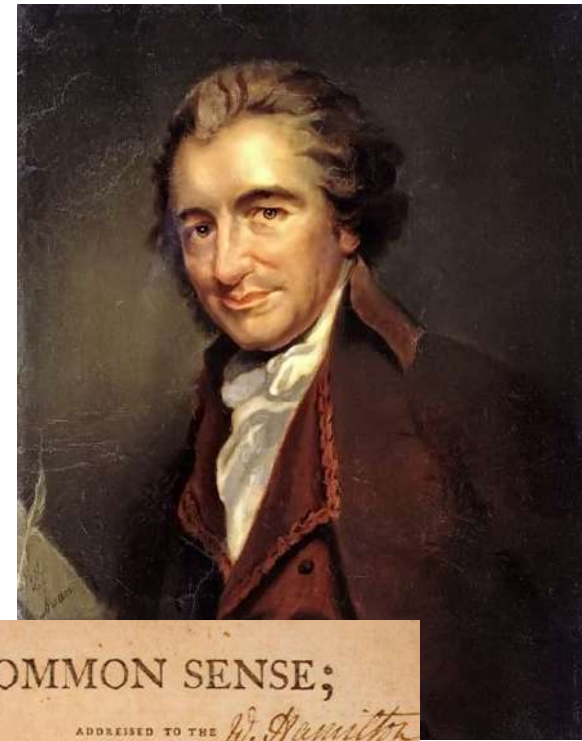
It was the body which
adopted the
Declaration of
Independence and
the Articles of
Confederation



Conclusions

- By December 1775, the British and American colonists were fighting an “informal revolutionary war” ...but:
 - Colonial leaders had not yet declared independence
 - In 1776, Thomas Paine’s Common Sense convinced many neutral colonists to support independence from Britain
 - By July 1776, colonists drafted the Declaration of Independence

Examining Excerpts from Thomas Paine's Common Sense



- In teams, read the 6 excerpts from Common Sense
- Match each quotation in the chart with its appropriate interpretation in the slides that follow
- Write the summarized main idea in your chart

Examining Excerpts from the
Declaration of Independence:

Match each quotation in the chart
with its appropriate interpretation
in the slides that follow

1

If Britain is the “mother”
country, then why is she
treating us this way?

Mothers are not supposed
to “eat” their children

2

America is a continent that is
controlled by a small island...
this is crazy

3

It is incorrect to say that
America can only be wealthy if
we remain connected to Britain

4

The only reason Britain
protected the colonies
was to protect herself

5

The only way to maintain
peace is by achieving
independence from Britain;
We should declare
independence now while
we remain calm

6

There is nothing to gain from
improving our relationship
with Britain and remaining
her loyal colonists

Common Sense Answer Key

- A. 3—It is incorrect to say that America can only be wealthy if we remain connected to Britain
- B. 4—The only reason Britain protected the colonies was to protect herself
- C. 1—If Britain is the “mother” country, then why is she treating us this way? Mothers are not supposed to “eat” their children
- D. 6—There is nothing to gain from improving our relationship with Britain and remaining her loyal colonists
- E. 2—America is a continent that is controlled by a small island... this is crazy
- F. 5—The only way to maintain peace is by achieving independence from Britain; We should declare independence now while we remain calm

■ Class Discussion:

- Rank order the top 3 events that contributed the most to the growing divide between Britain & her colonies
 - Should Common Sense be included in this top 3 ranking? If so, where? If not, why?
- What changed the most over this 13-year period (1763-1776)?
- What could the English gov't have done to prevent this?
- What could the colonists have done?